The Isle of Shoals Murder and the Thorndike Tragedy Expiated.

GHASTLY SPECTACLE ON THE PLATFORM.

Negroes Hung in Georgia and South Carolina.

UNSEEMLY CONTROVERSY IN A CONDEMNED MAN'S CELL.

DEDHAM. Mass., June 25, 1875. James H. Costley, the reputed and convicted murderer of Julia Hawkes, his paramour, was hung in the Norfolk County Jail in this town today. Notwithstanding he protested his innocence to the last, there are very few who doubt but that he was guilty of the crime for which he suffered the death penalty.

THE STORY OF THE CRIME. It was rather a singular and romantic murder for which Costley was hung, if the suspicions of his motive are accepted as facts. Indeed, it seems to have been a case of love, or greed for wealth. or, perhaps, both. Julia Hawkes, his victim, was a woman with whom he had been more or less intimate, and consequently there was much surprise when her violent death was charged to him. She was last seen alive on the 13th of May, 1874, and on the 24th of the same month her lifeless body was found in the Monatiquot River, in the easterly limit of the lown of Braintree. Her head was completely sovered over with a carriage blanket, which was iled closely around the neck with what seemed to be a piece of clothes line. To this line was attached a tailor's goose marked "twenty-four pounds," which was enclosed in an ordinary gunny bag of canvas. Upon taking off the covering a bullet hole was found piercing the head from the left side, traversing the whole extent of the brain, and striking and shattering but not penetrating the skull on the opposite side. The body had on no outer wraps, shawl, cloak or hat; upon her right foot was a shoe, upon the left simply a white stocking.

On the day the body was found Costley was arrested at Hanover. To the inquiry of the officers as to the whereabouts of Julia Hawkes, he pleaded ignorance, saying that he supposed she had gone down East among her friends and that she left the Hanover House on the 1st of May and he had seen but once since; that he had hired no teams to go anywhere, &c. Upon the officers asking him if he had not bired a room from Mrs. Day, on Camden street, Boston, for the use of Julia Hawkes, he shut his mouth, declaring he had nothing more to say. Down to that moment he had been iree to talk. He was arraigned in Plymouth county, but the officers ascertaining that the deed was committed in Noriolk county. he was discharged and rearraigned in the latter county and committed to Dedham Jail, where he has been coulined until his execution to-day. THE TRIAL AND CONVICTION.

COSTLEY'S ARREST.

The evidence at the trial was very strong, but almost wholly circumstantial. It was, at the same time, very pointed and direct, and it took the jury only two hours to unite upon a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The pris-oner received the sentence of death in an indi-

pher received the sentence of death in an indifferent manner.

THE MURDERER.

Costley was born in Nova Scotia, and was about forty years of age. His parents were respectable, hard-working persons, and costley was regarded as a black sheep in the family. Although no crime of a heinous mainre had been charged against him, yet he was regarded with suspicion by the community in which he lived. During his residence acre, and until his arrest for the murder, he was considered a "good fellow," Joined the Masonic fraterity and worked his way into public layor.

antecedents. She was born in Nova Scotia, but came to his State twenty years ago, and worked at a number of piaces in the character of servant or housekeeper until about six months before her teath. At that time she became acquainted with Costley, and went to the Hanover House, becom-

at a number of piaces in the cuaracter of servant or housekeeper until about six montus before her neath. At that time she became acquainted with Costley, and went to the Hanover House, becoming als comesus servant and lattery his acosekeeper. She had been married in Nova Scotia, out it is generally supposed that she had leit her nusband or he had died. She had no relatives so lar as known, her most intimate lemaic acquaintance being Mrs. Jane Smith, of Wollasten Heights, Qoincy, whom she frequently visited. The last time was on the 6th of May, when she stopped for two days. She was about thirty-five years of age and of remarkable strength of build.

There were between 200 and 300 spectators admitted, and there were over 1,000 applications for admission which were not graftled. Previous to the final scene appropriate and touching religious services were held in the cell of the condemned by Kev. William H. Brooks, of Hanover, and Rev. Zaccarian Mudge, the former the pastor of the initier the chaphain of the jail. Hev. Mr. Brooks opened the spritt of the condemned do the print of the condemned the spritt of the condemned to the prisoner formerly attended and the initier the chaphain of the jail. Hev. Mr. Brooks opened the spritt of the condemned to his Maker. He then read the fifty-first fraim—"Have mercy upon me, O God"—taken from that part of the ritual relating to visitation of prisoners. The prayer, "O holy Jesus, who of Thine infinite goodness," &c., followed, after which the Lord's Prayer was repeated by the clergyman, Costley joining. The aps. stoft benediction, "The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ," was pronounced, after which the prisoner, who appeared quite encertui, and in the source of his remarks said he was prepared to me and that he would be better off at cleven o'clock than those left behind. Costley at the same time referred to the murder and said he did not commit it, but expressed himself in a way to give the inserence taat he knew who the author of the tragedy was. Rev. Mr. Brooks again white t

was at once taken up. Rev. Mr. Brooks, in a black robe, with Rev. Zachariah A. Mude, the prison chapiain, came first, followed by Deputy Sectiffs Endicott and White, with the concemned beaund, with Deputy Sheriffs Wood and Warren on either side of him. Coastev walked with a firm step, and with Deputy Sheriffs Wood and Warren on either side of him. Costley walked with a firm step, and with the utmost apparent composure took a chair which had been placed for him in the contre of the foor of the scaffold. He was dressed neatly, in dark ribbed trousers, black coat and vost, white shirt and coilar, with black necktie, and wore a pair of close-fitting books, brightly pounded. His hair and waiskers were neatly someed. He looked rather pale. On the left of the scaffold, seated in a chair, was sheriff Thomas, who has been suffering severely from rheamatism during the past few mouths. The Sheriff was unable to walk and had to be carried to the scaffold consisted of a prayer by Rev. Mr. Brooks, during which the prisoner pressed the paims of his hands together and closed his eyes. At the conclusion of the services the deputies took their positions on the scaffold. Sheriffs Wood and White standing on the right and Sheriff Warren, the turnkey and sheriff Thomas on the left. The reading of

The DEATH WARRANT
having been concluded, the Sheriff turned to the washed to say anything he now had an opportanity to do so. Costley at once sprang to his leet, and, turning toward Mr. Watte, the turnkey, in a low but firm tone of voice said:—

Special op the Conpenned. nim. Costley walked with a firm step, and with

and, turning toward Mr. White, the turnkey, in a low but firm tone of voice said:—

SPERCH OF THE CONDEMNED.

"This much lhave to say, that have the utmost tegard for my beloved keeper, Mr. Henry White, with whom I have confided a statement which will be add given to the public. I am grateful or the kindness be and the other officials of the jail have snewn me. This much I have to say, and mothing else."

At the concussion of his remarks Costley stepped to the centre of the platform, and the final preparations for the last sad act in the tragedy were made. The neces which daugied, a short distance

THE CRIME, THE TRIAL AND THE EXECUTION.

above his head was drawn down by Turnkey White, who, with the assistance of one of the deputy shering, placed it around the prisoner's mack with the knot close up under the leit ear. During this process the prisener maintained the utmost calminess. At times his eyes wandered over the assemblage about him. At precisely mine olclock and lorly-two minutes the turnkey took from his pocket the black cap, at the sight of which clostley turned toward the window as if to take a last look at the bright sonlight which was so soon to be shut out from him forever. During the process of placing the cap over his head the condemned did not show the least fear and stood with head erect without moving a missie, The string connecting the rops with the weight was quiety drawn taut, and the Sheriff addressing the condemned said:

ADDRESS OF THE SHERIFF.

muscle. The string connecting the rope with the weight was quietly drawn taut, and the sheriff addressing the condemned said:—

"And now James B. Costley, by virtue of the authority in me, I now execute the sentence of the law on you, and may the Almighty God nave mercy on your soul."

After a short pause, the Sheriff at fifteen minutes before ten o'clock caused the weight to lait and the body of Costley shot quickly into the air. The weight is lift with a heavy third and the body ascended some six feet and then fell six inches, where it remained. For some three or four minutes there was a spasimonic twitching of the legs and fingers, after which the body and many motionless. At ten minutes before ten o'clock, Saeriff Thomas gave those who desires an opportunity to leave the room, and quite a number availed themselves of the privilege. The knot, after the body was sprung up, sipped nearly up to the centre of the back of the skull, leaving the entire back of the shop was lowered sufficiently to allow an examination to be made by Dr. John W. Chase, the surgeon of the jail, and other physicians. Life was pronounced to be extinct; but, in conformity with the usual custom of having the body hang for half an hour, it was not taken down until sixteen minutes past ten, when it had hung thirty innutes. The following is

THE LETTER OF THE CONDEMNED

Left with Mr. While, the jailor:—

Deditan, Jass. June 24, 1875.

REFFREID SIR-I think you know my feelings without expressing them in writing. Bit I wish to trank you once one for the many, many kind words and acts while under your care. I wish to say here that the subjection of the life in the precaudion that might surround me. I will not multiply words, but my trust and respect is second to none but a brother. Truy gratein,

J. R. COSTLEY.

The doomed man was jestered by visited for the last time by florace R. Cheney, his counsel, who

will not multiply words, but my trust and respect is second to none but a brother. Truly grateint,

J. h. GOSTLEY.

The doomed man was sesterday visited for the last time by Horace R. Cheney, his counsel, who has done all in his power in defence of the unfortunate man since his assignment as attoiney, Belore taking his departies. Mr. Cheney was handed by Costley a written statement which, he affirmed, was the last and only statement he should make in regard to his case, it was not prompted or advised by his counsel, the first knowledge or infimation of it being as above stated. The statement was written in a good, clear hand, and in a style showing intelligence above the ordinary run. A copy et it is appended.

COSTLEY'S LAST STATEMENT.

I write these as my hast words. I have the kindest wishes for the just and righteous laws or this Common wealth and the execution if my shuadon was theroughly known. I assert me goodness, but in the tear and almost presence of God I say to one and all, I am innocent of inurder. I now borgive my enemies, thank my triends, submit myself to the mercy of God, and know my enemial be peace. I feel thankin to all the prison officers, and especially so to Mr. White and Mr. Goodweil, in whose charge I have been to the last, Goodweil, which have been to the last, Goodweil in whose charge I have been to the last, Goodweil in whose charge I have been to the last, the last of the sirect to duty, they have one to express thy respects and yer thanking to all true followers of Christ for their sympathetic visits during these solemn hours, and extremely grateful to all.

Dedens, June 24, 1875.

THE TAKING OFF OF LOUIS WAGNER AND JOHN

THE TAKING OFF OF LOUIS WAGNER AND JOHN S. GORDON, AT THOMASTON, ME.—THE ISLE OF SHOALS MURDEB AND THE THORNDIES

THOMASTON, Me., June 25, 1875. The scaffold in Maine to-day has reaped a rich harvest in the execution of Louis Wagner and John T. Gordon-the former for the murder of a couple of women on Smutty Nose Island, known as the Isle of Shoals murder; and the latter for the murder of his prother, his brother's wife and their intant child in the town of Thorndike. The incidents of both murders are fresh in the minds of the HERALD readers. Robbery was the metive in the first case and Jealousy the cause in the second, and in both instances the condemned men denied their guilt to the last. The demeanor of Wagner and Gordon they were several times brought together. within a few hours of the gallows, was in striking contrast. Wagner was a Prussian by birth and has been schooled through a sailor's rough knocks about the world. He has from the first persisted in the belief that he was not to be nanged and that the Lord would never permit such an occurrence. Even with the rope around his neck ne said he would not believe it possible. In any event he had but to die once and there was no use of making a fuss about it. This apparent indifference to death is confirmed by his sleep and appetite, which were not impaired by the near approach of death. His feeling for himself and regard evinced for his good mother, who has not deserted him in his crime but made a mother's supplication for him before the State authorities and who is heartcrushed by his ignominious death, has naturally excited some sympathy for him. He has all along | Newark another train of four cars and a locomomade profession of a change of heart, which he tive, all newly constructed and splendidly decorevery appeal of his spiritual advisers has given No appaission of his Gritt. He has even selected passages of Scripture for

No admission of his Guilt.

He has even selected passages of Scripture for his inneral, together with the hymn, "Jesus, lover of my soal, let me to Tay bosom fly." After the interview with Chapisin Mason last evening, he had an affecting meeting with two of his townsmen and relatives, whose principal errand is to take his remains to Thorndike for buriat. This morning there were indications that Wagner's stolidity and supersition had been disturbed by the forebodings of the night, and nervous excitement took the place of nonchalance. The night also told heavily on Gordon, who passed its nours sleeplessly and miserably, and morning found him in a state of great weasness and despondency. Nither of them are breaklast. At a seasonable hour Sheriff Torrey, accompanied by Deputy Gross and other assistants, arrived and proceeded to make. The Final absonces to generate the presentant of the legal witnesses required by statute and the representant weason the press naving claims to be present. The other prisoners, naving had a short morning exercise in the shops, were early returned to their cells till after the execution. On account of the condition of the men it was decided to dispense with all religious services except the private devotions in the cell, and for this purpose Chaplain Mason visited Wagner's cell, and passed half an hour with bilm in exhortation and prayer.

Attrimpted Suicibe of Gothoos.

As Mr. Mason passed into Gordon's cell he found

half an hour with him in exhoritation and prayet.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF GORDON.

As Mr. Mason passed into Gordon's cell he found him lying in oed in an unconscious state, electing profusely. It was found he had stabled himself in the region of the heart. He had been seen by the Warden only about half an hour previously. The instrument with which he attempted to defeat the gallows was an old shoe knile, very sharp and pointed, and without a handle, but to which he had improvised a handle by winding a rag around the shank. When Gordon was put in his cell, a week ago, he was strictly scarced for instruments of self-destruction. It is conjectured that he may have secreted it in his cell some time ago; that it may have been handed to him by his intervening friends or thrown up to his cell from the corridor. The first supposition is undoubtedly the correct one. The surgoen of the prison was immediately in attendance, assisted by Dr. Lavanselier, of Thomaston. They pronounced him probably fatally wounded and fast failing, but Sheriff Torrey directed the atrangements for his execution suit upon him.

Meantime Wagner, being robed for his fate in a suit of black and with bis arros punioned, was taken from his cell at thrity-five minutes past eleven o'clock, attended by two of Sheriff Torrey's deputies. As ne strode along through the guaration and into the prison yard to the scaffold his erect form—over six feet in height—and pleasant features snowed to good advantage, exhibiting a fine type of physical mannood. He walked, bracing a little backward, with evident reluctance but with most remarkable sell-possession and without an apparent tremor. He maintained this caim demeanor during the entire marca to the scaffold, where he took his piace on the drop. While this spectacle was proceeding the Sheriff deputies and assistants were lugging along the limit, unconscious, but not living the entire marca to the scaffold, where he took his piace on the drop. While this spectacle was proceeding the Sheriff deputies and assistants

and with Wagner in eighteen minutes. The body of the latter will be interred in the Prison Cemtery, while that of Gordon will be taken to Thorndike for burial.

DOUBLE EXECUTION AT CHARLESTON, 8. C .-STRANGE DEMONSTRATION AMONG THE NEGROES.

*CHARLESTON, June 25, 1875. Dennis R. Bunch and George Hardee were hauged here to-day, the former for the murder of Policeman Donahue and the latter for the murder of one Staten Lanier. Both men have been thrice sentenced, and, owing to the influence of negro politicians here, it was supposed that the Governor would be induced to pardon them. The Governor stood firm, however, and the execution occurred

stood firm, however, and the execution occurred at half-past one o'clock to-day. This being the first public execution in Charleston for over fitteen years, the laif yard was crowded with men and women, principally negroes. When the prisoners were brought out.

A PERFECT PANDEMONIUM

ensued, the negro men and women shouting and screaming like mannaes. It was with the greatest difficulty 100 policemen could keep the crowd from russing up to the gailows. At the gailows Bunch atmosel conducted the arligious services, reading selections from the Scripture and lining out the symn. He did not make a speech, but simply shouted, "I'm going to gory." Hardee made a short speech, stating that he had fought the good first, and while he was innocent he was shill at peace with all the world. Both men were attended to the gallows by a congregation of the colored churches, who song nymas while the hanging was taking place. The drop the contraction of the colored churches, who song nymas while the hanging was taking place. The drop the colored churches, who sang nymas while the hanging was taking place. tion of the colored churches, who sung hymns while the hanging was taking place. The drop fell at forty minutes past one F. M., and both men died in less than one minute thereafter. When the drop fell the scene in the jail yard among 10,000 negroes was one of the wildest contusion. Men, women and children danced, shouted and screamed in the wildest manner. The feeling among the negroes is very intense against Governor Chamberisin for refusing to pardon the men.

EXECUTION OF A NEGRO IN GEORGIA-STORY OF THE CRIME.

ATLANTA, June 25, 1875. On the night of the 26th of January last a brutal and atrocious murder was committed in this city by two negroes, named John Puritoy and Dake Stafford, a grocer, named John Casey, a white man, being the victim. The atroclous deed was committed in the store of Casey and white he was serving the men with whiskey. They made their escape, but were soon after arrested, tried and found guilty. Stafford's counsel applied for a new trial in his case, on the ground that one of the jury who cenvicted him was a member of the Grand Jury which indicted him. This was granted, and the new trial commenced on the 1st of June

Grand Jury which indicted him. This was granted, and the new trial commenced on the 1st of Juhe and has not yet terminated.

THE EXECUTION OF PURIFOY.

John Purifoy was sentenced to be hanged on the 4th of the present month and was respited until to-day, when the sentence was executed in private. Seven colored preachers attended him, At ten inhines to one O'clock he went to the scaffold leebly and has to be helped up the steps, while the preachers were praying and taking. Meantime Purifoy was praying with all his power. He said he believed in Godt in the power of Jesus to mediate for him, but did not leel certain that his sins were lorgiven. He wanted everybody to forgive him, particularly Mrs. Casey, the wife of the man he hurdered. He admits his guilt, but said Stafford planned and led him into it.

At twenty-eight minutes pist one o'clock the trigger was sprong; at forty-three minutes past one he was pronounced dead. His struggles were severe for some minutes. An IMMENSE GROWD OF BLACKS gathered around the jail, but could see nothing. Yesterday the colored ministers and a Catholic priest had a controversy in the prisoner's cell, and were so bosterous that the lailer removed them. The priest baptized Purifoy and embraced and kissed him. The controversy was in relation to the Church he was to join to-day. Purifoy said he allowed the priest to baptize him to get rid of him, as it would de him no harm. The priest abandoned him to-day to the preachers of his own color.

THE LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.

OPENING OF AN OVERLAND BOUTE TO THE SUMMER CAPITAL.

Yesterday morning a train of eight cars and a locomotive, all brand new, filled with passengers and gayly decorated with flags and streamers, was in waiting at the New Jersey Central Railroad depot, in Jersey City, to make an excursion to Long Branch. The occasion was the opening of the new railway to Long Branch from Elizabethport. This new road is a continuation of the New Jersey Central Railroad, and is about twenty-turee and a half miles long. General Grant sat in a rear car with a few friends. and kept himself aloof from all the curious gazers, who imagine that the Chief Magistrate should be stared at eternally. Mr. John Taylor Johnston. President of the New Jersey Central Railroad, and Mr. Anthony Reckless, President of the new corporation, which is to be known as the Long Branch and New York Railroad Company, were on the train and received their guests. Mr. George Williams, of the Lackawanna Company. and Mr. James E. Faikner saw to the comforts of all on board, and at a few minures past ten o'clock the train moved away amid cheers. Near ated with bunting, was also in walting and joined the ratiroad procession. At the long drawbridge which has been built over the Raritan Bay, and which is a fine piece of work, 472 feet length, the two trains were stopped in order that the guests and President Grant might inspect the working of the drawbridge. At Elizabethport, Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Mattawan, Middletown, Red Bank, and, in fact, all along the route, the people turned out of depots, dwellings and barns, and agricultarists stepped their labors to cheer too train. Handreds of pretty girls waved handkerchiels, pieces of linen and even towers at the excursionists, and were

and even towers at the excursionists, and were answered by

THE PIENDISH SHRIKKS

of the steam whistles. At various places cannons were fired from depots and the brows of hills, in a wild way, to sainte the trans. At Middletown the church belis were rung by a frenzied young man, who also nowled like a stentor. His salutes were answered from the train with "CHEERS FOR PAUL REVERE,"

proposed by some pairlot who recognized a leeble analogy between this shining light of Middletown, swaying himself in the steeple, and the lantern in the tower of the eld North Church, and between the trains and the Hoston mechanic who galloped to incite a Revolution

chanic wno galloped to incite a Revolution one hundred years ago. And this new railroad is likely to cause a revolution in the condition of that lovely part of New Jersey through which it passes, and to which it offers "rapid transit," not only to pleasure at the Branch, but to a market in the metrophys.

passes, and to wh chilt offers "Impid transit," not only to pleasure at the Branch, but to a market in the metropolis.

At Red Bank there was a very large concourse of peopie, in which was a host of pretry girls, who waved their handserchiefs most entansiantically. Here a very beautiful young lady, a dangater of Mr. Reckless, the president of the new road, attred in agreen riding habit, role up on a thoroughbred and presented a large and choice bouquet to President Grant. At the same time an itherant band, without a care for "the fitness of inings," played

THE SKIPMORE GUARDS PRANCINGLY, for the man with the olg bassoon danced around as he played, like a lai German at Jones' Woods. Guns were fred here in a lestive way, and the glass windows in the cars shook like the minusture yachts in a good breeze on the lake in Prospect Park. Wooden stations had been erected along the route, and were decorated with flags. At about one o'clock the jiann reached Long Branch, and three cheers were given here for the excursionists by the workmen. Then the entire seven hundred persons were taken to the West End Hotel, at which an elegant cold collation had been provided for them by Prestury & Hildredth, the proprietors of the hotel. The excursionists were very hungry when they arrived, but being marshalled in the vestibules and passages of the hotel and them Mr. John Taylor Johnston ascended a stairway and said:—

"Gentlemen, you will be kind enough to stand daide so that a laine may be formed to allow the President of the United States to pass through, and he will receive you at the doorway of the dink properties of the hotel and the Mr. John Taylor Johnston ascended a stairway and said:—

"Gentlemen, you will be kind enough to stand aside so that a laine may be formed to allow the President of the United States to pass through, and he will receive you at the doorway of the dink property to the second of the limit of the way to the passage the belief the passage the passage the passage the passage thand the passage the passage

while this spectacle was proceeding the Sherin's deputies and assistants were longing along the limit, unconscious, but not lifeless, so that the deposited in a chair upon the trap. It was a ghastly spectacle, and seldom added to the horrors of the gallows. As he was placed there was not point of the United States thought that he was posted in a chair upon the trap. It was a ghastly spectacle, and seldom added to the horrors of the gallows. As he was placed there was not point of the United States thought that he was postponed. Then, as no ceased, that crowd, with the impact of the United States to get the sum of the trap. It was a ghastly spectacle, and seldom added to the horrors of the gallows. As he was placed there was no stored the said of along the was postponed. Then, as no ceased, that crowd, with the impact of the United States to get the said he had been brough. All the said he had been brough up to read his fiber, but it didn't seem that taose who read the fibre were believed in their assections any some risance many who had not seen Gendens, and the lates of the black caps were drawn over the heads of both men, and at these was all he wished to say, the black caps were drawn over the heads of both men, and at five minutes to twelve o'clock the Sheriff placed his foot upon the fatal spring.

THE DROP

T

Some Remarkable Disclosures About Captain Williams.

Why Inspector Dilks Removed a Good Officer-The Houses of Infamy Flourishing in New York.

The Assembly Committee on the Increase of Crime resumed its investigations yesterday afternoon at quarter-past three o'clock in the room of the Board of Aldermen in the City Hall, Mr. Thomas C. Campbell presided. The meeting was graced by the presence of a number of politicians, former police officials, &c.

HOW DISREPUTABLE HOUSES FLOURISH. Mr. George P. Fox, of No. 47 West Third street-a member of the Fifteenth Ward Citizens' Protective Association, a able man, with white hair and a patriarchal, flowing white board—said that a list of disreputable houses in the Fitteenth ward was made by the association, which contained no less than 114 of these places. He identified a list made by Captain Williams containing only seventy-four. He had made application to Captains Byrn: and Van Dusen, to the old Police Commissioners Charlick and Garaner, to Matsell, Duryee, Voornis and Disbecker, to Kelso and Waining, to suppress these dens of infamy, and the only result was "promises." The witness recounted the efforts made to suppress the disreputable houses in the block in which Grammar School No. 10 is located. Only a few houses were broken up, and their inmates moved only to the next block. He had frequently presented petitions to the District Attorney in reference to the matter. but very little was done by that official. Most of the seventy-four indicaments found against these houses were procured through the association. The committee of the association had written four times about this matter to the present Police Department. He knew Ambrose C. Kingsland the proprietor of the land on which thees houses were built. An indictment was procured against him, but, unfortunately, the name in the indictment was written "Andrew" instead of "Ambrose," and in spite of all his appeals to the District Attorney the error was never corrected. He repeatedly entreated Mr. Phelps to rectify it, but without effect, and hence the indictment was furile. The witness testified to certain conversations with Franklin Brown and Mason S. Brewster, who had been indicted for the same offence.

Mr. Townsend, counsel for the committee, offered in evidence a copy of the indictments against these persons.

John Glisey, another member of the Fifteenth Ward Citizens' Protective Association, identified the list of seventy-four houses previously presented, and indorsed all the statements of the previous witness. Wm. Tucker was a partner of the estate of Moses Tucker, which included a numper of disreputable houses in Amity, Greene and Wooster streets. The witness said he had asked Mr. Tucker why he did not let property for respectable purposes instead of letting it to keepers of immoral houses; but the latter replied that he let them to whoever paid most. Mr. Tucker had been indicted.

Mr. Townsend offered in evidence three indictments found against Mr. Tucker, which had never been tried.

HOW CAPTAIN WILLIAMS MADE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX DOLLARS.

Mrs. Wilson, a large, voluptuous woman, very elaborately and gandliy dressed, an inmate of a house of bad reports, testified, in a scarcely audible voice, that she had been living for three years with one Wilson McCall; within a day or two sfier his death, which occurred in June, 1874, and while his corose lay in the next room, Captain Williams came into her room very suddenly and told her that he was going to lock ner up; she was lying very ill in her bed and asked him what the charge was; he said that she had stolen \$1,100 belonging to that man McCall—a charge which she indignantly repudiated. She said, "This is all the money I have," and brought forth a bundle in which she had tied \$165 and some odd cents. Captain Williams then called a man named Barclay, a well known gampier, into the toom, to whom he counted over ner money, felling thin to take care of it. She protested earnestly against this proceeding, as the money belonged to her and it was all she had in the world. But he took all of it, and finally went away with the man Barclay without arresting her. She improved the Caotain not to take every cent she had; to leave her at least \$5; but he would not accede to her request, and thus she was left penniless. The \$146 was not all the property taken by Captain Williams and Barchay, as they also appropriated three valuable diamond stads. The only person present during the interview was Miss Morris, charge was; he said that she had stolen

\$5: but he would not accede to her request, and thus she was left penniless. The \$149 was not all the property taken by Captain Williams and Sarciny, as they also appropriated three valuable diamond studs. The only person present during the interview was miss Morris, an immate of the house. Sar went to Mr. Howe, the lawyer, to begin a suit against Captain Williams, but heard houling of it alterward. She never owed a cent to Captain Williams or the money over in her presence. Barciay new Keeps a liquor store in Hiecker street. Captain Williams gave her no excuss whatever for taking the money and jewels. She appeared to Barciay not to take her property, but to said 'it was not as famit." The only way Captain Williams introduced himself was that he had come to lock her up, and she supposed because he believed she had more money than she really bad. The fame of Police Commissioner Gardner was mentioned between Williams and she way that the time.

A WINKESS TO THE TRANSACTION.

Margaret Norton, an insule of the same house, who appeared to be a straightforward sort of person, said she was quite ill on the day referred to be the oreginal withers; who appeared to be a straightforward sort of person, said she was quite ill on the day referred to be the oreginal withers; and a man paned himself in very rudely saying. 'I am a captain of the police, and I want this woman;' with this he work Mrs. Wilson and said. 'I am going to lock you up for larceny; this man who died had \$1,200, and you stole it;' Mrs. Wilson said, 'I am going to lock you up for larceny; this man who died not \$2,100, and you stole it; 'Mrs. Wilson said. 'I am going to lock you up for larceny; this man who died not \$2,100, and you stole it; 'Mrs. Wilson said. 'I am going to lock you may so stole it; 'Mrs. Wilson said. 'I am going to lock you may so the her half, a short, stort man, to whom he passed over the money; she had need him her half, as hort, stort man, to whom he passed over the money; she had not the house; the man re-erred to was really Captain

witness returned to Sergeant Groomsking him to hold the woman, out he said he commit do it, and that was the end of the affair; he could not say whether the enders of the precinct were airaid of Captain Williams.

A VIRTUOIS LANDLORD.

George W. Bogert, a real estate agent for some houses in Woostel street which, he said, belonged to a mysterious Mrs. C. Lavington, whose address he could not tell, said he had neared they were nouses of Hi-aims; he did not let the houses for such purposes, but let tane to parties maying good references; he only knew the character of the parties now in the house by nearesay; rents received from disteputable parties were not higher than those received from respectable people, so it was not in his interest to let the houses to let the houses to let we women; one of his houses was occupied by Sarah Myers, a notorious prosti-

tute, against whom fourteen indictments had been found, out he had not let the house to her; he received the money through an ageot, and had nothing directly to do with those women.

Arbencating a Chargez against a good offerex.

Mr. James M. Connell, of No. 120 Wooster street, a member of the Citizens' Protective Association. Rnew the woman Sarah Myers, and stated that a good officer, who had been detailed to provent the prostitutes from insulting School children, was removed; there were nine houses of illiame in the block; Captain McCulioca, whom the witness praised warmly, detailed two good officers to suppress these noness; one of the men was removed, and he asked the Captain about the cause of this strange removal, who, however, could not say anything about it; he then went to Police Headquarters, where inspector bilks said he had removed the officer, Mr. Elier, for blackmailing, on the complaint of Sarah Myers; he protested against the action as outrageous, and insisted that a good officer should be put oack, to prevent these women from insulting the school children as they passed by their house; seeing that he was in carneas Mr. Dilks put officer Elier back; he never after heard anything about this charge of blackmailing.

News for the Polick Department.

William A. Martinot, the ex-detective, said he had been enzaged in hunting up a number of disreputable houses now fionrishing quit openly in the city. He then gave lists of concert saloons, houses of prostitution and notorious resorts of thieves, and of the names of notorious "first rate." thieves, whose bhotographs had not been taken at the Police Headquarters, aitnough they had been repeatedly taken there. He also gave a long list of gambling dens now open. The houses in Chatham square were in the Nixth and Fourth precincts, commanded by Captains Lowery and Williams. The list of well known resorts of thieves whose bhotographs had not been taken at the Police Headquarters, aitnough they had been repeatedly taken there. He also gave a long list of g

A FAMILY TRAGEDY

A YOUNG FARMER SHOOTS HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW-A SAD STORY OF A HUSBAND'S BRU-

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 25, 1875. A family quarrel of nearly six years' standing, in Steuven county, came to a termination on Sunday last by the killing of one of the parties to it by another, under peculiarly distressing circumstances. Four miles from the village of Troupesburg Centre, in Steuben county, a farmer, well-to-do and highly respected, has lived for many years. He has two children, a son and a daughter, George E. Hendricks, aged twenty-one, and Helen. aged twenty-six. Six years ago Helen, in opposition to the wishes of her family, married a man named William H. Dildine. He was a young man of no little talent and education, but of a somewhat questionable character. Helen Hendricks, being an only daughter, had been given superior educational advantages, and at the time of her marriage had been but a short time from college, where she graduated with high honors. Dildine was a man of spiendid physique, and well calculated to win the affection of any lady. The mar-riage of his daughter was a terrible blow to the old larmer, but he conquered his resentment to her husband and endeavored to make the best of the situation. Snortly after their marriage the Dildines re

moved to Wellsville, Allegany coun'y, where they lived together until last week. Two children, a boy and girl, were born to them. Not long after g up their abode at Welisville, rumors that he was neglecting and abusing his reached the Hendricks' comestead.

Teports finally became so frequent old Mr. Hendricks went to Welisville and retrated with his son-in-law about his conduct, and to a bitter quarrel between them, and to ricks taking his daughter and her two chilther one au infinal in arms, back home with the one au infinal infinal infinitely and infinitely anally and infinitely and infinitely and infinitely and infinitely taking up their abode at Welisville, rumors that Dildine was neglecting and abusing his wife reached the Hendricks' comestead. that old Mr. Hendricks went to Welisville and remonstrated with his son-in-law about his conduct. This led to a bitter quarrel between them, and to Hendricks taking his daughter and her two children, the one an inpant in arms, back home with him. This was in 1873. Mrs. Diddine remained home a lew days, when her husband went to her latner's and lorced her to return to Wellsville with

home a lew days, when her husband went to her lather's and lorced her to return to Weilsville with him.

They continued to live a miserable life together until Saturday last. In the morning of that day a quarrel arose between Dildine and his wife at the breakfast table. He threw a plate at her, striking her on the head and inflicting a bad wound. Not gatisfied with that he knocked her down, and, seizing her by the hair, pounded her face against the floor until she was almost unconscious. He then left the house. After she had recovered sufficiently she arose from the floor, and writing the following note, also went away, taking her call-dren with her:

While—I will make one more effort to make your home happy. I think this one will be successful. May you be as happy as you deserve to be.

Mrs. Dildine went to her father's, reaching there with her calldred on Saturday evening.

At intervals for the past two years Mr. Hendricks has suffered, considerable loss by fires, which have been very plainly of incendary origin. The first one of ibese fires destroyed a oarn and its contents a few days after Dildine had taken his wife away from her father in 1873. The hast occurred a few weeks ago, and since then George E. Hendricks, the son, procured a navy revolver, and has kept a watca on the premises. Revealations made by Mrs. Dildine on Saturday hight, after reaching home, confirmed the suspicious of Mr. Hendricks as to the origin of the fire. Mrs. Dildine said that on the way to Well-fille with her husband in 1873 he was very bitter in his threats against the life and property of her father and brother, and said that he had been arranging with a man to burn her father's barn, and added, with an oath, that "it he didn't do it he knew dam well who would, and he only wished the whole Hendricks is to rear her nusband would kill her.

Last Sunday afternoen, between five and ext o'clock, Dildine do not the building and burn to a crisp." She never informed her relatives of this for lear her nusband would kill her.

Last Sunday

a norse and ouggy. The entered the soules, where his wife, her father, mother and brother were assembles.

Falling in his purpose to get his child away he commenced tarking about the children and said that he was going to take his boy with him "in spite of hell."

The child was playing in the yard when its father drove up, but, upon seeing him, ran into the house and sprang into its mother's lap, waere it lay holding to her dress. Didding setzed the calld, and, tearing it screaming away from its mother, started rapidly toward his wagon. The mother ran after him, shricking for her calld. George Hendricks, who had maintained slience from the moment his brother-in-law entered the house, sprang from his chair as Dildine left the house and drawing his revolver cried out to him to stop. Didinne paid no attention to young hendricks and the latter fired. Dildine kept on toward the wagon, closely followed by his wife. Hendricks fired again, but Dildine neither stopped nor said a word. A taird shot was fired. Then Dildine turned about, facing his wife, who had overtaken nim at that point. He was deadly pale, and after trying to take a step orward fell heavily to the ground. Mrs. Diddine steoped down and attook the child from her husband's arms. He locked up and said!—

"Heien, do you see your dying husband? Your

stock the cuild from her husband's arms. He looked up and said:—

"Helen, do you see your dying husband? Your brother has killed me."
To a que-tion as to whether she could do anything for him he made no reply, and she ran into the house with her cuild.

Young Hendricks is a leading church member of Troupesourg, and a fernarkably devout and plous young man. Alter seeing that he had fatally wounded his brother-in-law, he took his hand, as he lay on the ground, and asked him:—

"Have you any hote in Christ, Will?"

Dildine opened his eyes and said, venemently as he was able:—

he was able:"No-mone!"
Nothing further passed between the dying man

sud any of the lamily. Young Hendricks waiked coolly to and fro by Diddine, with his watch in his hand, to get, as he said, the exact time of the man's death. He died in eight minutes after he feli.

man's death. He died in eight minutes after he fell.

Coroner M. D. Ellison was informed of the shooting, and deid an inquest at hencricks' house on amouday. Every shot fired by Hencricks hout taken effect. One entered the back below the left shoulder blade, passed through the left ling and the heart, lodging in the right lang. Another entered the left hip, and the third lodged in the right leg below the knee. The jury found a verdict according to the above facts, and Hendricks was arrested and taken to Bath yesterday and lodged in juil to await the action of the Grand Jury. He says that he colleves God will note tim guiltless in doing what he did, as it was done in the desence of his sister and her children.

THE STEAM TUG SUMNER.

NEW YORK, June 25, 1875. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

The heirs of the officers and crow of the late Spanish-American steam tug A. C. Sumner have no occasion to call at the office of the Spanish Consulat present, as the services of said tug have not yet been dispensed with, and instead of being lost, as was supposed by those on board the British steamer Octavia, she is still maintaining her only position within anning distance of the Octavia at her anchorage off Hoboken, where both steamers arrived about the same time on the 24th linst.

D. M. MUNGSR,
Manager National Freight and Lighterage Co.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

Work of the Whole Spanish Army in the Island During Fourteen Days.

How the Soldiers Battled with the Insurgents and the Insurgents with the Royalist Troops.

DEATH AND DESOLATION ALONG THE LINES.

HAVANA, June 19, 1875. The following is the official report of the operations of the whole Spanish army on the Island or Cuba from June 1 to June 15:-

tions of the whole Spanish army on the Island of Cuba from June 1 to June 15:—

IN THE EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

A force of rebels, under command of Macco, made a raid on Armonia estate, near Cuba, and stole nineteen mules and fourteen oxen. The greater portion of the animas were recaptured by our troops, who killed four rebels and captured one gun, with no itss to our army.

A party of our troops in Caney dispersed a body of rebels, recaptured a prisoner, several arms and two pack horses loaded with goods.

In Arroyo Bnenaventura Major Ferez captured two rebels and destroyed several fields cultivated by them.

Troops stationed in Lorigo met a body of rebels in the woods of Australia three rebel camps, killing five men and capturing two prisoners, without loss on our side.

In Caney, on the 28th uit. our troops met, in the woods of Prosperidad, a few rebels who field at the first shot, leaving benind them two horses, one isule and some fixed ammunition.

On the 25th uit, the rebe s, 400 strong, attacked the town of Victoria de las Tunas, but were driven off by the garrison, leaving in their retreat six killed and firee wounded. Our loss was two solders and one chizen killed.

On the 1st inst, the town of Canto was attacked by a heavy force of rebels, who entered the town, but were finally driven off by the garrison with the loss of seven killed and stheen wounded.

In The Central Department.

On the 25th uit, largel Perez (negro), lieutensmint ne revel service, surrendered in Visia Hermosa. On the 25th uit, largel Perez (negro), lieutensmint in the recel service, surrendered in Visia Hermosa. On the 25th uit, another rebels surrendered to our forces at Caridad Afteaga, and on the 29th uit, a third one on the line of the railroad, all bringing with them their arms and sorses.

The San Quitin battailon and other forces made asix days' excersion, killing five receis and capturing one, three horses and ten guns. Our loss was one sharpshooter, who was drowned while crossing a stream of water.

On the 15th uit, the town o

On the 10th inst. the village of Corrolo was attacked by 100 mounted revels, who lost one man, but carried off sixteen of the inhabitants and

burned several houses.

Ten of our soldiers, who were going from Esperanza to Santa Clara in search of provisions, were attacked by the rebels. Our loss was four men killed and four pack mules captured by the rebels.

On the 29th urt. Colonel Vergel, between Barra-bas and Manajabo, encountered the rebels, and after a sprifted skirmish, dispersed them, killing four and capturing six horses and four mues. Our four and capturing six horses and four mules. Our troops sustained to loss. On the same day Colone; Leon killed two receis belonging to the command of the mulatto Ries, near Maguaraya Baja.

On the 30th uit, the fort at Joboni was attacked by a force of 500 receis, who were repuised with a loss of several killed and wounded, which were carried off.

Major Jul attacked a small force of the control of the cont

rwenty-live of watch were armed and mounted and eigenteen families.

Published officially for general information.

PEDRO DE ZEA,

Brigadier General His Majesty's Porces.

Havana, June 15, 1875.

THE LATEST DPERATIONS.

The sugar making season being over there is very little communication with the different parts of the island except by the military. The capture of horses and mules seems to be the only occupation of the Spanish and rebel armies.

CREEDMOOR.

THE NATIONAL GUARD REFORE THE BUTTS-A BOT DAY FOR THE CAVALRYMEN.

The cavalry corps attached to the headquarters of the First division of the State National Guard, was out yesterday at Creedmoor for ball practice. The Taird regiment of cavalry, Colonel Budke commanding, had 275 officers and troopers on the ground; the Washington Grays troop of cavalry and a total of thirty-five officers and men, under command of Captain L. Baker, and the Separate troop of cavalry, Captain Karl Klein in command, brought out thirty-six officers and men. Major H. H. Parker and Captain Vensiege acted as in-

H. H. Parker and Captain Vensiege acted as inspeciors of the practice for the first organization, but it did not appear that either the Separate troop or the Washington Grays troop had on the field any inspeciors of practice.

The ranges shot over were 100, 150, 200, 250 and 200 yards, five scoring shots at each distance. The Third cavairy sent 119 men to the two longest ranges; the Washington Grays had 22 men, who went to the long distances, and the Separate troop followed with 25 men. The acores given below are out of a possible 50 points.

THE SCONES OF THE THIRD CAVALINY.

P. D. Valkman, 28; H. Colsten, 24; S. Fettera, 27; Captain Lambert, 26; Quartermaster Sergeant Meisionn, 20; Colonel Budke, 26; Sergeant Ender, 25; f. Laporte, 25; Louenant Hartcorn, 25; John Otis, 25; G. H. Engeleg, 25; Sergeant Bender, 26; M. P. Ross, 26; Private Keisey, 25; Sergeant Decker, 26; M. P. Ross, 26; Private Keisey, 25; Sergeant D. Wilson, 25; Captain Baker, 25; J. Rozell, 25; A. Faller, 25.

Scores of The Serakate Thoop Cavality.

Sergeant E. Miller, 24; Captain Karl Kleib, 21; J. Wasgold, 20; G. Scawart, 20; P. Munster, 17; Ch. Stockey, 14.

THE HORTICHLTURAL EXHIBITION

THE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT COLOGNE.

The latest advices by mail from Cologne report that the work is progressing steadily on the grounds which have been selected for the holding of the great International Horticultural Exhibition which is to take place in that city, under the patronage of the German imperial city, under the patronage of the German imperial family, curing the present summer. The Prussian Minister of State Fas placed at the disposal of the members of the Committee of Direction two gold and four silver medals of State, which will be awarded as prizes, under the rules, to successful competitors. The file promises to produce the most redning indicences and to aid in the development and spread of the knowledge of the true and most economic principles of acticulture.

DEPREDATIONS OF THIEVES.

The leather store of S. Schenck, No. 44 Deg street, was leioniously entered on the night of the 24th and \$130 worth of leather beiting stolen. Thieves entered the stable of Paimer Sessi

Thieves entered the stable of Paimer Sessons No. 215 East 116th street, the same night, and can ried away two sets of valuable narness.

The room of T. C. Fenno, a boarder at the Gramorey Park Hetel, was entered yesterday morning and three diamond study and other articles of jewelry, to the value of \$350, were stolen. Suspicious points to one of the bell boys, who was, shortly before the discovery, sent to the bank to have a \$50 bill changed, and failed to seturn.